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Nato has tough path to reach arms accord

Arriving at a decision on tactical nuclear modernisation became even more difficult when four of the 14 Nato countries looked like backing down.

Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Norway were unhappy about the modernisation of medium-range nuclear missiles based in Europe and capable of reaching targets in the Soviet Union.

At best there could certainly be no question of the firm resolve demanded by Bonn Defence Minister Hans Apel.

Herr Apel envisaged the North Atlantic Council unanimously resolving to go ahead with nuclear modernisation and showing a determination to do so that

would make the Soviet Union ready to negotiate on arms limitation in Europe.

But views were in any case mixed. Ten or 11 of the 13 European Nato countries might have been prepared to base the new missiles on their territory.

Only five were envisaged as doing so, however, and of these five — Holland, Belgium, Britain, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany — only three may still be willing.

Yet Nato is sure to decide, if not unanimously then at least by a substantial majority, in favour of stationing Cruise missiles and Pershing 2 rockets in Europe from 1984.

A decision will be taken in Brussels on 12 December and military men will no doubt breathe a sigh of relief. Their strategic concept is more or less home and dry.

But the political target of nuclear modernisation, the real objective of the exercise, will be a more distant prospect than ever.

A show of Nato determination was intended to convince the Soviet Union that arms limitation was the only sensible security policy option. Moscow was to be persuaded to negotiate.

But who can now ensure that the Kremlin will not play a tactical game of sham negotiation with the aim of soft-



(Cartoon: Pepach Gottscheber / Hannoversche Allgemeine)

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An agreement outlawing hostage-taking as a form of terrorism has been unanimously approved by the General Assembly's legal committee.

This is the first international agreement initiated by Bonn at the UN.

Bonn's ambassador to the UN, Rüdiger von Weizsäcker, said the agreement was particularly relevant at present.

Dealing with prosecution of hostage-takers, it stipulates that they must either be put on trial in the country where the offence is committed, or extradited.

In twenty paragraphs hostage-taking and counter-measures are defined and outlined. After approval by the UN General Assembly in full session the agreement will be open for signing and ratification.

It will become international law once 22 countries have endorsed it.

No-one, least of all the Bonn delegation, would have expected the agreement to work its way through the UN machinery in a mere three years.

As a rule international conventions of

Bonn initiative on hostages gets UN approval

this kind take at least five years before they are ratified.

Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, ambassador von Weizsäcker and government specialists in international law also recalled the ignominious fate of a previous bid by UN secretary-general Kurt Waldheim.

Moved by the fate of Israeli athletes massacred at the Munich Olympics, Dr Waldheim had tried to gain UN approval for a similar agreement, but he faced opposition from the Arab world, and the East bloc was none too enthusiastic either.

The General Assembly set up an ad hoc committee to draft a convention on the basis of West German proposals. Libya, for instance, wanted a reference to innocent hostages.

This inferred that there was such a category as guilty hostages, presumably Israelis.

Interestingly, in the final stage of negotiations Libya and Iraq proved extremely helpful in surmounting differences of viewpoint.

Vance brings briefs on Iran, weapons

Secretary of State Vance visited America's Nato allies in Europe with two main wishes, one on Iran, the other on tactical nuclear weapons.

He first sought to induce Western European allies to plan a selective embargo on Iran if some kind of Nuremberg-style judgment were to be staged against the hostages taken at the US embassy in Tehran.

Then he brought details of full US government backing for modernisation of Nato's tactical, or medium-range nuclear missile systems.

Mr Vance's views on a selective trade boycott of Iran were bound to impose a severe burden on purported transatlantic solidarity.

The United States itself produces 10 million barrels of oil a day, which makes it the largest producer in the West. So America can readily afford to dispense with Iranian oil.

America's European allies are less able to follow suit, certainly those on the Continent.

As for a selective ban on exports of, say, food and medicine to Iran, that would be a breach not only of international agreements and the UN Charter but also of Mr Carter's human rights campaign.

Level-headed State Department officials in fact expect Iran to conduct show trials of the hostages before releasing them.

After five weeks of crisis the occupation of the US embassy in Tehran has certainly drawn the world's attention to undeniably 'unusual' US intelligence activities, especially by the CIA, in Iran.

Marlene Manthey
(Norddeutsche Zeitung, 10 December 1979)

ning up once and for all a Nato that is clearly fraying at the edges already?

What is to stop the Soviet Union from holding talks, and talks about talks, until Nato is no longer able to maintain even the pretence of ability to act?

Moscow's aim is to negotiate terms that perpetuate its current superiority in medium-range nuclear missile armaments. The less Nato is willing or able

Continued on page 2

Berlin - A Place to See and Be Seen

In the evening, when the city is a sea of lights, the cinemas open their doors and the motion picture screen again casts its spell on us. No German city offers more variety or high quality in this field than Berlin. There are cinemas which always show the latest productions, there are the off-Kuddamm cinemas offering both recent discoveries and evergreens, there are the "Arsenal" and the "Deutsche Kinemathek" with their by now almost legendary collections, and names that made motion picture history were established in Berlin.

The International Film Festival Berlin from 18 to 29 February 1980 will again be a mirror showing productions from all over the world. With the competition for the Golden and Silver Bears, the classical retrospective and the International Forum of the Young Film. For information write to the Presse- und Informationsamt des Landes Berlin 47/79, Rathaus Schöneberg, 1000 Berlin 62.

BERLIN

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE is carrying out a readership survey. A questionnaire card is included with part of this issue. Please fill it in and return as soon as possible. If you have already returned a card to us recently, forget it this time. Thank you.

It would be an attempt by Nato to

They seem to think in terms that defy understanding by what might reasonably be defined as common sense.

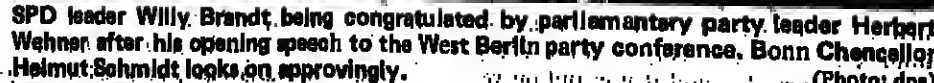
Is tactical modernisation, in the final analysis, no more than a fig leaf? Before Salt 2 was signed there was precious little mention, in America, of new medium-range missiles for Europe. Yet the Soviet

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with nuclear modernisation after all;
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 6 December 1979)

But the fact is that there is no current alternative to Helmut Schmidt, either,

ated by parliamentary party leader Herbert



POLITICIANS

New deputy speaker was on the point of leaving parliament

Richard Wurbs
(Photo: Sven Simon)

It took the FDP less than four minutes to nominate Richard Wurbs as its candidate for deputy speaker of the Bundestag.

A sarcastic in-joke among the party brass is that, as a matter of principle, the number of official posts for party members is limited only by the number of members.

Economic Affairs Minister Otto Lambsdorff, who follows exactly the same line as Herr Wurbs, made the nomination and FDP Floor Leader Wolfgang Mischnick simply asked if there was any other candidate.

On receiving no reply, it was clear

that there was no need to vote, and the nomination was passed by acclamation.

The election in the Bundestag was equally straight-forward (each party has a deputy speaker) and so Herr Wurbs acquired one more title on 28 November. But titles aside, as a deputy speaker he not only receives one-and-a-half times the normal (taxable) MP's remuneration but also an official car, office and expense account.

Within the party, Herr Wurbs has since been nicknamed "the double deputy" because he "has for some time been the deputy chairman of the Central Association of the German Trades."

He is therefore well known in trades circles. But most of his fellow MPs not belonging to the FDP and not part of the housing committee of which he is a member are largely unaware even of the fact that he has been a Bundestag member for the past 15 years.

But tradesmen are well aware of what they owe him for his inconspicuous services.

It was Richard Wurbs — himself the owner of a small construction company in Kassel — who, together with Count Lambsdorff, launched the "Be Your Own Boss" programme for young entrepreneurs.

Apart from encouraging all those who rarely get or take the opportunity to come to the fore, the election of the back benchers has also made Herr Wurbs change his decision to withdraw from parliamentary life.

He had already announced that he would not run again because he wanted to devote himself to his business (with a payroll of 10) and that if he engaged in

politics at all it would be on a local level.

But now that he has become deputy speaker, following in the footsteps of his illustrious Liberal predecessors Max Becker, Thomas Dehler, Walter Scheel and Lielotte Funcke, he has had second thoughts and has decided to stand again in 1980.

George Leber was in the same boat. Before becoming a deputy speaker, he had hardly any hope of being re-elected. But he has since made it clear that he could not imagine the SPD not re-nominating one of its deputy speakers. Such positions seem to have a stabilising effect on their holders.

The CDU, for instance, managed to get its man, Richard Stücklen, elected as Bundestag speaker with the argument that he would remain in the post only until the end of the legislative period.

Meanwhile, however, Herr Stücklen has grown so attached to his job that he has not only proved himself a strict moderator, determined to maintain peace and quiet and constantly chiding the MPs for non-attendance, but also says he wants to remain as speaker beyond 1980.

Social Democrat relief as 'Red Jochen' resigns

The Social Democrats have breathed a sigh of relief at the resignation of Jochen Steffen, one of the party's biggest rebels.

Herr Steffen, who once considered himself the uncrowned king of Schleswig-Holstein, quietly cut his links with the SPD by letter from Austria.

He is known as "Red Jochen", and is as proud of the label as is Helmut Schmidt of his *Hamburgischer Lohse* (Hamburg harbour pilot's hat).

His resignation means that the party has one fewer individualist, but he would have caused problems at the party conference in Berlin, particularly on the nuclear energy question.

Red Jochen would have been a particularly uncomfortable adversary.

The stubborn though personable ex-SPD politician was once the assistant in Kiel of Professor Michael Freund.

Born in 1922, he joined the party in 1946 and was the first to be officially muzzled by the SPD. As Schleswig-Holstein chairman of the Jusos (young members' branch), he was barred from speaking in 1955 for his acid criticism of the party bureaucracy.

But when did his inner break with the party occur? The dogmatic socialist — this is how his own party characterised Herr Steffen — has probably never properly embraced the Godesberg Programme of a people's party although he was a member of the party executive in 1968.

He deviated more and more from the party line, having foundered as the *Land* chairman of the SPD at almost precisely the moment when he lost his fight to become prime minister of Schleswig-Holstein, the CDU having succeeded in staying in office with von Hassel and Stollenberg.

The Bundestag now has a presiding body very much of the people. One Leber, like Herr Wurbs, started as a bricklayer's apprentice, and Herr Stücklen was apprenticed as an electrician's fore — again as in Herr Wurbs' case, taking over his parents' business.

Annemarie Renger trained in a publishing business and worked there until she became the private secretary of Dr Schumacher.

And besides, the presiding body now withdraw to a game of cards. It is ever Reinhard von Weizsäcker, who is somewhat atypical in this circle, is sides.

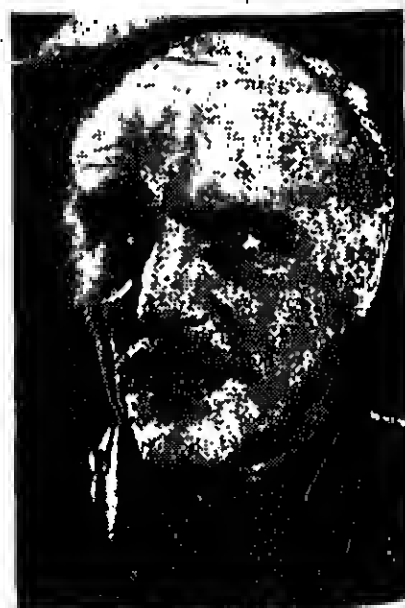
Anyone naively asking the FDP in why they picked on Richard Wurbs, toward to get the terse answer: "In the end, he was the only one still in a running."

But perhaps it was only that he was the only one left without an office.

Minister of State Hildegard Bente Brucher feels happier in the Foreign Office than in parliament and Hans Günter Hoppe prefers to remain a floor leader and fiscal expert.

Kurt Spitzmüller would have liked to post, but he was talked out of it by closed doors by Mischnick, who told his fellow party members why: "Because the FDP in the Bundestag cannot afford to do without such an experienced parliamentarian."

Klaus Drehe
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 November 1979)

Jochen Steffen
(Photo: Sven Simon)

Ever since, things started deteriorating — in phases though ever faster — then came the nuclear waste disposal concept of the Bonn government, which Steffen rejected so emphatically that he only had a choice between expulsion and resignation.

He left with one last thunder when he announced that, in the 1980 election, he would vote for the "Green List" (environmentalists).

And so ended what was essentially a tragic comedy.

But Jochen Steffen is not a "green", he is only "greenish". He announced that he would not join the Greens. But is this really his last word? It remains to be seen. After all, he is intellectually akin to Rudolf Bahro, who is already active on behalf of the Greens.

(Nordwest Zeitung, 24 November 1979)

POLITICS

State Free Democrats in uproar during coalition debate

Werner Klumpp, leader of the Saarland Free Democratic Party and Minister of Economics in the *Land* government, is something of a prophet.

Before the Saarland FDP party conference he made two predictions, one about the style and one about the content.

Herr Klumpp predicted that two thirds of the delegates would vote in favour of continuing the coalition with the CDU in Saarbrücken. As for the style, he reckoned no punches would be pulled.

He was right on both counts. On 2 December, 67 per cent of the delegates voted for continuing the coalition after the *Land* election next 27 April. This may have pleased Herr Klumpp. But the number of unpunished punches during the discussions must have cast a big shadow over this.

The speakers at the conference addressed the audience as "dear fellow-Liberalists" but there was none of this chumminess in what then followed.

Warning falls to defense row

There was talk of blackmail and pressure, of shamelessness and lack of style. This was all too much for Rosemarie Scheurden, the *Land* Social Minister.

She warned the party that if they continued in this vein it could be destroyed from within.

But these words of admonishment did nothing to take the heat out of the discussion — excitement among advocates and opponents of the continued alliance with the CDU was too great.

The conference got off to a poor start. The credentials and identity of every delegate were checked so thoroughly that the proceedings began an hour late.

When Herr Klumpp started his 24-

page speech advocating the continuation of the FDP-CDU alliance and describing it as the basis for a "new South German Liberal line" there were already 48 requests to speak on the executive's table.

The tumult in the plenum was followed by two resolutions: a move to limit discussion to one hour (which was rejected) and one limiting every delegate to three minutes' speech which was carried with a clear majority.

This paved the way for a largely emotional and chaotic discussion. No delegate was able to stick to the subject and explain in three minutes why it was better for the FDP to stay with the CDU or go back to the SPD.

And so abuse took the place of objective argument and insults flew left, right and centre.

The situation was not helped by the *Land* executive's lack of tactical finesse. Its resolution originally read that the Saar FDP continued to see its political task as "making its contribution to liberal *Land* policy on the basis of the agreed principles laid down by the party conference."

The justification for this was: "In the view of the *Land* executive the present, proven government coalition should be continued on the basis of the preconditions laid out in the resolution text."

The trouble is that the most important of these preconditions — what constitutes liberal policies — has not yet been agreed on. So the executive quickly had to change "agreed principles" to "principles to be agreed."

Deputy *Land* leader Hans Kaltefleiter, who had vainly pleaded that the party should not commit itself to a coalition with either CDU or SPD, simply could not comprehend this: "We are not so desperate that we have to look at our future partner first and then make a programme."

Werner Klumpp
(Photo: Marienne von der Lancken)

Another Klumpp critic went even further and said the party was selling itself too cheap.

Most disagreed. They agreed with Herr Klumpp who, "in all modesty," had pointed out that the FDP, since joining the coalition two and a half years ago, had made a positive contribution for our people in *Land* policy." Herr Klumpp added another reason for continuing the coalition with the CDU:

"Not only do we have the scope to shape our policies as we wish, we also have the opportunity to make our policies clear in public."

It seems doubtful whether this will be enough to get the FDP over the 5-per cent hurdle. Committed advocates of the FDP-SPD coalition said they would draw personal consequences after the vote on 2 December. The test of the Liberals in the Saarland may be only just beginning.

Reinhard Voss
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 December 1979)

Blanket backing for ecology group ruled out

The national organisation of environmental citizens' action committees (*Bürgerinitiativen*) has said that it will not one-sidedly favour the ecologist group of parties in the general election. There is something to be said for this.

It is one thing to support the principles of ecology.

It is another to be a member of a movement, which takes its fate in its own hands, operates outside parliament, and has had considerable success beyond the party principle.

The national association of environmental citizens' action committees has decided to stick to its present mode of operation, to avoid riling a rank and file which has given governments from one end of this country to another headaches — with protests against the building of atomic power stations and other forms of environmental pollution such as futile and unwanted motorways.

However, there is another good argument.

When two different groups fight separately for one and the same thing, the danger of defeat is less.

If the ecologists should, at the end of the day, fail, this will not mean that the

Frankfurter Rundschau

environmental movement is out of the running.

The environmentalists will not be too happy about some of their past actions.

The big demonstration in Bonn was very well attended, but politicians ignored it. Finding new forms of resistance which are both effective and non-violent is tough in view of laws which can be widely interpreted.

However, resistance is sometimes necessary, as has been seen not only in the case of atomic power stations.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 December 1979)

After 50 years, veteran quits his party posts

Alex Möller, 76, (known as "Comrade Managing Director") has told the SPD congress in Berlin that he is resigning from the last of his party posts.

He thus for the last time presented the report of the Control Commission over which he had presided for the past six years.

Herr Möller devoted more than 50 years to the party, having served as a deputy in the Prussian Assembly, the Baden-Württemberg Assembly and the Bundestag.

He was chairman of the Baden-Württemberg SPD, member of the party executive and of the Control Commission.

In 1969, Willy Brandt appointed him as the first finance minister of the Social-Liberal coalition in Bonn.

But only two years later, in 1971, Alex Möller resigned.

He did not need his portfolio "for a livelihood", for he has always been financially independent. But he felt that the reforms of the Brandt-Scheel Government, which had indeed bitten off more than it could chew, could not be financed responsibly.

For the managing director of a life insurance company, two plus two remained four even when he was finance minister. It took Willy Brandt some time to realise this and it was put on re-

Alex Möller
(Photo: Marienne von der Lancken)

cord in his second government policy statement in 1972.

With it all, Alex Möller has remained faithful to his party. Willy Brandt has called him a man of an "almost Prussian sense of duty."

Alex Möller has placed himself at his party's disposal as an adviser... should his advice be wanted, that is.

Werner Neumann
(Liberaler Nachrichten, 4 December 1979)

No queues to join the new Citizens' Party

would have to happen to prevent him leading his party, which was now going through a process of purification, at the next general election.

As an example he mentions: "No more members." At the moment, he is running the party from an office in Bonn for which the monthly rent is DM1,000. Would lack of money be another factor that could prompt him to resign?

No, membership fees and unspecified donations from industry would help him and his two assistants to get by.

For Herr Frederdsdorf, money will only really become important in the election campaign, from June onwards. He says that five banks are prepared, if necessary, to give him a loan of DM3.5 million.

Dislike associations could also, if necessary, take up small loans which could be used "concentratedly." Of course there would be no money then, any more than now, for spectacular moves.

The SPD simply ignores its former member Herr Frederdsdorf, saying he can no longer be taken seriously. "He has

outmanoeuvred himself and allowed himself to be outmanoeuvred."

The CDU was the only party that did not attack the Citizens' Party when it was founded. At one stage the party would have liked to see Herr Strauss as chancellor, but this has all changed. Herr Frederdsdorf now cites Bavaria as a crass example of "gross over-entanglement" between the government party and the state.

He accuses the CDU of being just as "fossilised, short-sighted, untrustworthy, opportunistic and hidebound by ideological commitments" as the other established parties.

Herr Frederdsdorf also attaches importance to underlining that in 1968/69, as an SPD member, he was a bitter opponent of Herr Strauss.

His Citizens' Party had always kept its distance from the Bavarian Prime Minister.

Herr Frederdsdorf therefore threatens, if he wins 30 seats in Parliament, to help a CDU candidate into the chancellor's seat instead of Herr Strauss.

This is the kind of support the CDU can do without. It has advised Herr Frederdsdorf "to make a quiet and orderly exit."

A. Saender
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 1 December 1979)

FINANCE

Bid to seize Iranian interest 'cannot be condoned'

The New York-based Morgan Guaranty Trust has applied in court in Essen to seize a 25.01-per-cent stake in Fried. Krupp GmbH. The share is owned by the Iranian Government, and Morgan Guaranty want it as a surety against \$40m it says Iran owes it. The court has, in a preliminary step, given the application the go-ahead, but legally these are still very early days. However, the attitude of business and banking circles is one of disfavour. They feel that the move is against the principle of a free-market economy. (A similar move is possible against another German firm, Deutsche Babcock AG). The Government in Bonn has expressed regret over Morgan Guaranty's action, but has made it clear that it will not intervene. The Economic Affairs Ministry has pointed out that the affair is purely a matter of civil jurisdiction and German-Iranian trade will not be affected.

This case, which has so enraged Berthold Beitz, Krupp's chief executive, has a financial, or legal, or global economic and a political dimension.

The characteristic thing about all four of these dimensions is the lack of knowledge and effort by those concerned to reduce the conflict potential, minimise the affair or brush it aside altogether. The former is called for while the latter is not.

In legal terms, the seizure of the stock by the Essen court has not changed Iran's participation. That country remains the co-owner of Krupp because contractual provisions preclude any change in the ownership structure unless both parties agree.

The move also does not disprove the theory that the investment of petrodollars in industrial corporations means the optimal use of capital, benefiting both parties.

But, of course, such institutionalised cooperation was entered into on the assumption of political stability and was based on economic logic. Both these premises have been shattered or at least suspended by the Islamic revolution.

The attachment won by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. is understandable though it cannot be condoned.

Granted, a bank that sees its deposits endangered might be duty-bound to take action. But whether the American bank could not have done this in its own country cannot be ascertained at this stage. The impression at the moment is

that it overreacted at the expense of a third party — the Federal Republic of Germany. German bankers have vainly tried to point this out in New York.

The economic war between Iran and the United States, which is now spreading to other countries, developed in a number of stages: The toppling of the Shah, the revolution, the hostage-taking in violation of international law, the oil boycott and the freezing of accounts; all these spell danger of war, both political and economic.

It is a truism to say that an escalation will see no winners but only losers. Trade wars and boycotts are a daily occurrence. They take place under many cloaks, and the industrialised countries are by no means innocent. Their cloak is protectionism.

But the American-Iranian conflict exceeds all tolerable limits for those affected.

A relaxation of tensions is a must — not only out of concern for German nationals and companies in that country, but also, of course, the oil situation. But it is extremely difficult to bring it about because red figures in balance sheets cannot be made good with quotations from the Koran.

So what is to be done? To start with, the whole thing would only become worse if a big noise were to be made over it. What is needed is diplomatic circumspection.

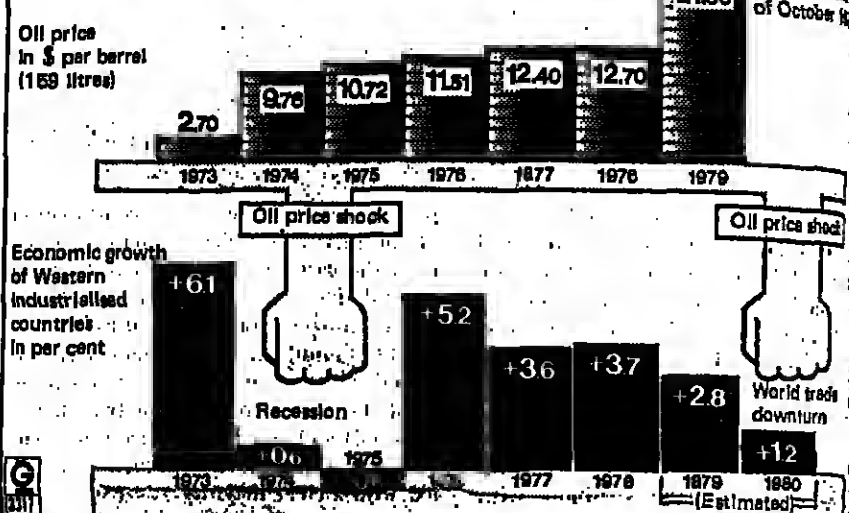
The German companies affected by the attachments must ensure that their business relations remain normal and they must make it clear to their Iranian partners and co-owners that a seizure is out of the question.

The banks, always boasting of good relations between the United States and Europe, are called upon to draw their American counterparts' attention to the consequences of such actions.

The Bonn Government recently restricted itself to expressing its "regret". But there is much to be done. Germany's diplomats in Tehran could explain to the rulers there that there is a division of power in a democracy and that even the lowliest of courts is independent.

Iran could be told that under no circumstances would the Federal Government intervene and thus become a party to the economic war between Iran and America.

Oil price pressure on world trade



This is, of course, pretty difficult because Bonn has already stated its solidarity with Washington, and there can be no budging from this position.

But this does not include the seizure of Iranian assets to satisfy claims against that country as long as trade relations between Germany and Iran remain reasonably normal. (It should be noted that American-Iranian trade also continues and that the subject of default has been isolated out of proportion.)

Even a mere public discussion on whether the use of economic pressure would make Iran give in in the end would be wrong. We must not overlook that Khomeini cannot be entirely equated to the Revolutionary Council and — even less — the government.

In view of the virtual paralysis of the Tehran government, it is hard to find a reliable person with whom to talk. But this is what diplomats are for.

"I believe that we should do nothing."

that would put us in the wrong," Hans Friederichs, chief executive of Dresdner Bank and an expert on the other obvious, difficult-to-ignore places.

Satisfaction of financial claims is a matter strictly within international law. And threatening action is considered anything under DM 1 as reasonable.

Unfortunately, it has already been obvious that the oil-induced inflation, the dollar poses considerable problems for the deutschemark.

The inflationary impulses generated by the switch to the deutschemark already giving rise to concern.

Ayatollah Beheshti was right for change when he said: "You must watch your words when speaking of a country involved in a revolution."

International economic relations of filigree of individual ties, and these cannot be attacked with a sledgehammer.

Peter Gilke
(Die Welt, 30 November 1979)

The Bundesbank's money supply target for 1980 is similar to that for the current year.

Bundesbank President Otmar Erisminger and his staff have been more successful with their 1979 target than with previous ones.

In former years, the money supply always exceeded the target. But, of course, without the change from a fixed percentage target to one leaving a bit more scope the results this year would not have been so good.

Compared with the average of 1978, the money supply for the current year has risen by nine per cent.

Towards the end of 1978 — the objective was to improve the economy — nobody would have set the target that high. In other words, we would again have exceeded the limit this year, primarily due to an extensive liquidity hang with which the Bundesbank has the new year.

But this does not apply for 1979. Even so, the central banks Council have to be careful if it is to control money supply as well as in 1979.

This year, it was favoured by a lot of luck. In the first five months of the year, the start of the European Monetary System — DM22.5 bn. In the exchange flowed out.

In the months until September, however, foreign exchange speculation pumped DM20 bn back into the Federal Republic of Germany.

Following the first exchange adjustment within the EMS, DM20 bn left the country. But the parity adjustment in the EMS is not the question of this, an influx of the exchange being programmed.

And when this happens, will the ing and outgoing foreign exchange be splendidly balanced as in 1979? No, it will not.

Besides, it is quite possible that the trouble between Iran and the United States will lead to turbulence on the exchange markets, and this will result in a run on the deutschemark which has increasingly been the function of a reserve currency.

"This being so, it took courage to set a money supply target."

Continued on page 7

RETAILING

Confectionery giants scramble for trade as buyers get more choosy

A tide of chocolate, marzipan and other commercial confectionery is sweeping the nation in the build-up to Christmas.

But consumers, although ignoring their figures and dentists' warnings, are more discriminating than ever before.

Nothing but the best will do and, encouraged by the enormous range of traditional sweets, are frequently ignored.

Competition is fierce, and "specials" are offered by checkout counters and in other obvious, difficult-to-ignore places.

Housewives know full well what a bar remains strictly within international law. And threatening action is considered anything under DM 1 as reasonable.

But the super-specials for, say a bar reduced from DM 1.50 to 79 pfennigs, are the real attractions.

The two manufacturing giants in the business, H. Bahlsens Keksfabrik KG and Monheim (marketing under the brand name of Trumpf), agree that the biggest sellers are the expensive and the cheap lines, not the in-between.

Rolf Dieter Weber, of one of the country's two big confectionery retail chains, Süßes Kaufhaus KG in Hameln,

which has 144 outlets, says most people know what they want.

Most of the steady customers, he says, are people who remember the war and the post-war days when they couldn't get sweets.

To keep up in the competition, both the chains and the department stores are constantly coming up with gimmicks.

And manufacturers are always modernising and automating. Bahlsens has taken over Sprangl to make it second in chocolate manufacturers after Monheim, but Hans Imhoff says that his group is still small "compared with the market power of the nation-wide chains."

The way Herr Imhoff sees it, there are no miracles happening on this market anymore. Mass produced goods will only take a price increase if the big buyers competing with each other find it tolerable.

Only certain specialised sweets show increased sales. "But generally we have

pen if we were faced with another recession and money were needed to boost the economy rather than service debts.

The least that could be done would be to start consolidating state finances at a time when we have an upswing and tax revenues are gushing.

Above all, we should not borrow more money or should at least limit future borrowing.

Economising should also be coupled with reforms of public spending. It is not very helpful to point out that the situation in other countries is much worse because no-one wants to model himself on the poorest performer.

The Social-Liberal government has provided many an example of good statesmanship, especially in the economic sector. But it still has to prove that it knows how to handle the taxpayers' money.

(Die Tagespost, 2 December 1979)

Public debt

Continued from page 6

spending has not been matched by increased investments.

This enormous spending spree is primarily accounted for by greatly increased administrative costs and spending in the social security sector, plus further increases in subsidies.

So the spending explosion does not lead to more public sector investment but is used to pay the salaries of civil servants and for the servicing of past debts.

On top of this, billions are wasted every year, as borne out by the Federal Audit Office and the Taxpayers' Association.

This growing indebtedness has also imposed an enormous burden in the form of interest payments.

At the beginning of this decade, interest payments by the public sector amounted to about DM13 bn. In 1980 it will be DM55 bn.

According to Deutsche Bank calculations, one in every eight deutschemarks spent goes into debt servicing.

The corresponding figures for the Federal Government alone are equally alarming.

In 1972, federal debt servicing cost DM3 bn. Ten years later, in 1982, debt servicing will require DM40 bn — a 12-fold increase, within a decade.

In the recession year 1976 alone, debt servicing rose from DM6.8 bn in 1975 to DM20.5.

It takes no prophet to see that these fees will increase considerably in the years to come.

As a result, the scope for essential government spending is narrowing. No more dare contemplate what would hap-

Sprengel, for instance, the business territory has long been the river Main line. South of this line the company was relatively little known; and to this day its strength lies in the north.

Bearing this peculiarity in mind, Imhoff bought up companies that would guarantee him an expanded sphere of influence and help him get to the top.

It took him less than a decade to achieve this. The acquisition of Stollwerk AG earned him a traditionally good market position in the western part of the country, along the Rhine and Ruhr. He expanded to the south by buying Eszet in Schwäbisch-Hall and Waldbaur in Stuttgart.

In Berlin, his family acquired a stake in the old established Hildebrandt Keko- und Schokoladenfabrik GmbH, the stock being shared between his son and daughter. The last acquisition was Sprengel.

Hans Imhoff makes no bones about his plans for Sprengel, saying: "I want to secure the north German market."

Nabisco was much more ambitious, hoping to use Sprengel to conquer the European market. It aimed at sales figures of about DM 400m. There are many rumours in the business about the methods with which the former management tried to achieve this.

Imhoff now wants to step up advertising. He has to clear old stock to provide room for the new production, and he must fully use existing capacities.

An advantage in production

Insiders say that only the Imhoff group is in the position to discontinue operations in the obsolete part of the plant because only Imhoff can continue producing in his other plants without investing more money.

His predecessor, Nabisco, would have had to invest at least DM 15m — which it was loath to do.

Imhoff has the advantage of considerable modern production capacities in his subsidiary company, Hildebrandt in Berlin. Benefiting from Berlin's special status, he can produce Sprengel products in that factory whenever he likes. But this also means job redundancies in Hanover.

The Federal Republic of Germany has not exactly been an Eldorado for the Anglo-Americans. Nabisco-Sprengel is only the most recent example of a conquest that backfired.

The Swiss, on the other hand, have been well established in this country for a long time, and for the Italian Ferrero concern, the German subsidiary with its DM 500m sales is the best foreign deal it ever made.

But British, Dutch, Danish and Austrian manufacturers are making a powerful push to gain a foothold on the German market.

Chocolate imports now account for 18 per cent of sales and are rising. The British Rowntree-Mecklenburg group is making an bid to step up sales in this country through the newly purchased Dutch company Nuts Chocolatefabrik BV. This company has a strong position on the German market, especially with candy bars.

In the biscuit sector, imports now account for as much as 30 per cent. There, the Dutch are predominant but Germans are also becoming increasingly fond of Danish butter cookies. German manufacturers are still unable to fathom how the Danes manage to produce goods at such incredibly low prices.

Dieter Tasch

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 1 December 1979)

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West German courts are undecided on the legality of the Super Snooper, a device that gives motorists advance warning of police radar speed traps.

It has been on sale since 1977 and tens of thousands are in use, much to the chagrin of the police, who have challenged its legality in a variety of courts.

The Bavarian Supreme Court and its counterpart in Stuttgart have ruled the device a telecommunications unit that may only be operated with Bundespost permission.

Elsewhere, however, courts have ruled that it is merely a measuring device on a par with, say, the gelger counter and not a telecommunications installation that is subject to licensing procedures.

The Bundespost's Darmstadt telecommunications research laboratory claims the Super Snooper and the Rawa 2000 and 2001, devices developed in Germany, are radio receivers for which a licence is required.

The Darmstadt boffins make it clear permission will not be forthcoming for a device that is designed to protect law-breakers from the consequences of their misbehaviour.

Courts that have declined to agree with this interpretation say that by the terms of the Telecommunications Act a device requiring permission to operate must relay news, pictures, sound or signals in such a way as to convey a clear expression of human ideas.

This the Super Snooper, which merely buzzes when it spots radar ahead, thereby giving the motorist time to slow down and cruise through the police speed trap at the legal speed, clearly does not do.

The Bavarian court nonetheless felt it must be considered subject to licensing.

■ MOTORING

Courts undecided on speed trap warning device

procedures as it conveyed information to the motorist of a clear and unmistakable kind.

A Hanover court dismissed the case against a motorist but confiscated his radar warning device with the following argument.

The Super Snooper was a telecommunications device but the accused had read in legal journals and the Press that one court had ruled it not to be one.

So the motorist in the dock could reasonably be said to have excusably misunderstood the true legal position.

With courts ruling first one way, then

the other there has been an increasing clamour for a rewrite of the provisions of the Telecommunications Act, which date back to 1928.

A general ban on radar warning devices could, as the law stands, only be considered if other Supreme Courts were to join with the Bavarian bench in ruling against them.

By the terms of the Act a person who operates a telecommunications device without official permission is liable to up to five years' imprisonment and a fine.

Supreme Court judges in Frankfurt

are next in line to rule on the case. If they decide in its favour the Supreme Court will be required to give a decision, state supreme courts have differed on the subject.

But years will elapse before the final ruling is given by a supreme court or the Act is amended, and motorists can buy and use radar warning devices without running too much risk.

But if they are caught there will be trouble, no matter which way the first court decides.

This is unlikely to deter motorists, however. Even after a clear ban on use, motorists will be tempted to use devices to outwit police radar units, motorists claim.

What is more, the temptation is greater than the fear of punishment should they be brought to justice.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 29 November)

Road tests begin on new fuel mixture

toxic and aggressive, so fuel leads, pumps and so on have to be replaced by parts made of special durable material.

Combustion and ignition ratings also differ from those of conventional motor fuel, necessitating conversion of carburettor and fuel injection.

Methanol is industrially manufactured methylated spirits and has a lower thermal value than conventional fuel.

The 11 methanol filling stations in West Berlin are almost as many as the

19 in West Germany. The name is a reference to the mixture, which is 45 per cent methanol.

The price charged is roughly the same as that of super grade conventional fuel. During the trial period the government subsidising the new fuel at the rate of 10 pfennigs per litre and 3 pfennigs kilometre legged.

The motorist will also be paid 10 per cent of what the car cost to judge by preliminary trials in 1978 fuel consumption should be about 10 to 15 per cent higher than normal.

Field trials are limited to West Berlin because, as Peter Gietz, senior scientific affairs, puts it, the city is suited for overall supervision as a contained area.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 29 November)

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■ THE ENVIRONMENT

Oxygen-pumping operation mounted in effort to save 'dead lake'

West Berlin's bid to forestall the biological death of Tegel Lake is the most ambitious project of its kind in the world.

The lake is already biologically dead below six metres (20ft) due to overfertilisation, and last March fish died en masse when the surface froze and the oxygen count plummeted to zero.

Special oxygen pumps imported from Sweden are now working day and night to aerate the water and replace the missing element.

The first three pumps have been lowered into position and are giving the lake an oxygen boost of 300kg per day each.

When the rescue operation is fully operational 15 devices will be pumping 45 tonnes of oxygen a day into the lower reaches of Tegel Lake.

The threat to the biological survival of the lake, which has a surface area of 408 hectares (1,000 acres) and holds 32 million cubic metres of water, comes from its two main tributaries.

Tegelers Fließ, the one, is a river. Nordgraben, the other, is a canal built to handle high water from the Panke, a tributary of the Spree.

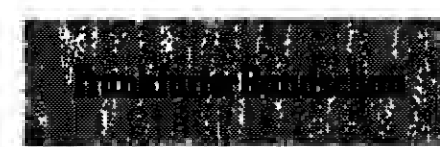
Tegelers Fließ collects rainwater from a surface area of 142 square kilometres and has also, since the beginning of the century, carried water from Mühlentbeck and Schönlünde sewage farms.

Both are now in GDR territory and contribute towards Tegelers Fließ's annual 23.5m cubic metres of nutrient-laden water that flow into the lake.

Nordgraben accounts for a further 90.4m cubic metres a year. They have become a threat since the GDR built a weir in the Panke in 1952 to regulate the overflow.

Nordgraben also carries water from the Buch, Hohenbuckels and Blankenfelde sewage farms, all in East Berlin. When it rains, effluent is reputed to flow straight into the canal without first seeping through the filter beds.

At all events, the phosphates that flow into the lake are nearly 50 times the amount it can naturally handle.



At a depth of 14 metres the water contains 4.5 milligrams of phosphates per litre, 0.1mg is the maximum the lake could process by natural means.

Nearly five tonnes of fresh phosphates a day are fed into the lake. They originate almost exclusively from human excrement and household sewage.

Initially this nutrient salt has a beneficial effect. The lake's plant life is fertilised and grows luxuriantly. Algae go from strength to strength.

Since plant growth liberates oxygen, the water is oxygen enriched. But this process is reversed the moment algae die and precipitate to the lake bed.

As they decompose they consume oxygen, which is extracted from water at the bottom of the lake.

In healthy water nutrient salt is compounded with oxygen on reaching the bed and stays there. But if lower-level water contains no oxygen, decomposing algae extract it from lake- or river-bed compounds.

Nutrient salts chemically compounded are rendered soluble again and returned to the water, but the oxygen liberated is not enough to halt the process of decomposition.

Evil-smelling, decomposing slime is all that is left. Last May anglers wrote to the authorities to complain about the smell, which was mainly hydrogen sulphide, or the smell of rotten eggs.

In the course of time an oxygen-enriched layer forms on the surface which has little or nothing to do with the oxygen-starved lower levels.

Water weighs most per litre at 4°C; at both higher and lower temperatures it is lighter in weight. So water at this temperature is always to be found on the bed of the river or lake, with layers of colder and warmer water on top.

For a few days only, in spring and autumn when the lake is growing warmer

or colder, water temperatures are roughly equal at all depths.

Deep and surface water then mix, and nutrient salt solution comes to the surface while oxygen is circulated down below.

On the surface this means more nutrient and less oxygen. Down below the extra oxygen is more than offset by a higher autumn death rate of algae.

If the surface freezes over in winter, the oxygen is soon completely exhausted. Fish then die.

In spring, on the other hand, the extra fertilisation from down below accelerates algae growth, and with it the vicious circle of self-fertilisation from which the lake can no longer break loose under its own steam, as it were.

The ultimate outcome is a lake full of foul-smelling, decomposing water, with a thin surface layer of intensive algae growth in summer where a few fish may survive.

Part of the lake's nutrient salt inflow has long been pumped to Ruhleben purification plant and from there into the Teltow Canal. But this is merely redirecting the problem.

Besides, only 43 per cent of pollution is channelled out of harm's way, and that is nowhere near enough to ensure the lake's biological survival.

So West Berlin and the Federal Health Agency are busy developing techniques to cleanse Tegelers Fließ and Nordgraben of phosphates.

But they are still at the experimental stage. Large-scale plant will not be operational until 1984 at the earliest. It is designed to process 5,000 litres of water per second.

At present 1,800 litres of impure water per second flow into Tegel Lake.

The oxygen pumps devised by Atlas Copco of Sweden have been put to work in a bid to ensure the large-scale rescue operation does not come too late.

They are meered to the lake-bed and aerate it with oxygen. This enables dead algae to decompose in the natural manner; it also prevents nutrient salt compounds from being reactivated.

The vicious circle of self-fertilisation

is thereby interrupted, giving the lake a chance to regain its natural oxygen balance.

In principle the pumps resemble a bell from which a pipe extends at right angles to the surface. Compressed air is pumped into the tube from below, taking deep water to the surface.

En route the oxygen from the compressed air is dissolved in the water. This oxygen-enriched water spills over at the surface and is forced back down again.

On its way down it loses its last air bubbles. They rise to the surface, running against the current.

So bubble-free, oxygen-enriched water is pumped out of lateral pipes on the bed of the lake. Air that is not absorbed collects at the top of the ball and is returned to the surface.

This is essential because rising bubbles would take deep water to the surface, which must be avoided at all costs, since this is the very vicious circle that maintains the process of self-fertilisation.

The three pilot pumps will work all winter to prove their worth. Provided they do so (and they are expected to), a further 12 will be installed in spring.

The Tegel Lake rescue bid would then be more than twice the size of the nearest comparable project, in which half a dozen pumps are in operation.

But the lake will not be out of harm's way whatever happens until the turn of the 21st century.

Walter Bauer
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 December 1979)

Ecology has a victory over economy

Noise abatement regulations agreed in Coalition talks in Bonn will open up another front in the war against environmental pollution.

The first two are, of course, the campaigns against atmospheric pollution and pollution of water resources.

The new noise limits for traffic noise will not reduce the environmental decibel count at one fell swoop, but they will set statutory standards.

What is more, they can hardly fail to bring about an improvement on the present state of affairs. They are a victory of ecology over economy for once.

But members of the public who feel in need of protection from high noise levels will have to think in terms of lengthy periods.

This is inevitable, as otherwise public funds would be overburdened, as would manufacturing capacity in the appropriate industries.

Besides, the public will have to share the cost, possibly by paying higher rents. This is only fair, since it is they who derive the benefit.

The debate currently centres on what is termed passive noise abatement, or soundproofing. But this cannot be the last word on the subject, otherwise we should end day all be running around wearing mufflers.

Lower statutory noise limits should be an inducement to manufacturers to manufacture products that make less noise in the first place.

They ought certainly to persuade local authorities to rate protecting the public from noise a priority, in drawing up building plans and detailing traffic schemes.

This is a sector, in which, they have had much to say for in the past.

Horst Zimmermann
(Lübecker Nachrichten, 2 December 1979)

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 28 November 1979)

Unspoiled areas allowed to flourish under protection

growth grows; the jungle will not be cleared.

Flora and fauna are to be left to fend for themselves. Trees that have toppled will stay where they fell, to be overgrown by plants, moss and mushrooms.

Paths that go through designated "jungle" will simply be allowed to go to seed as Nature reclaims its own.

There are several reasons for the project. "We want to maintain samples of unspoiled, natural scenery for our descendants," says Professor Lamprecht.

Germany's primeval forests will also be a nature reserve or refuge for plants and animals, including flora and fauna that reduce wood output and have largely been exterminated in cultivated woods and forests.

In the "jungle" they will be able to flourish without man-made let or hindrance. Plants and animals threatened with extinction will stand a chance of survival.

Forestry scientists are interested in finding out how woodland develops without a helping hand from human saplings.

"Entirely new findings may come to light," says the professor. "Nature may well perform many operations much better and more inexpensively than forestry officials."

"We also aim to find out whether natural woodland is more resistant to pollution than acreage grown for lumber."

Horst Zimmermann
(Lübecker Nachrichten, 2 December 1979)

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 28 November 1979)

■ ARCHAEOLOGY

Change in farming methods 'threatening existence of buried sites'

Changing farming methods are threatening many important archaeological sites in West Germany, according to experts.

They want sterner measures taken to protect sites and prevent the country from becoming an "archaeological desert".

A Bonn archaeologist, Walter Jansen, says that one of the biggest threats is the change in ploughing habits.

Farmers need to plough deeper and deeper to get the maximum yield from their land. Whereas 20 years ago ploughs dug only 15 or 20 centimetres into the land, today they go as deep as 40 centimetres.

According to Jansen, "ploughs bring to the surface hitherto untouched ruins and archaeological finds."

"The total destruction of sites is blatant,"

Earth layers providing important clues as to dates of settlement are turned over, as graveyards ploughed up and, of the graves and burial mounds of the early stone age, only pitifully few specimens remain.

In Schleswig-Holstein, for example, Jansen says, only 2.5 per cent of all megalith (huge stone) graves are "in an acceptable condition."

No burial mound over a metre high would survive the end of this century. The traces of the past were being wiped out. A comparison of monuments still existing today with those on maps from the first half of the 18th century shows that today only between 2 and 5 per cent remain.

In the Lüneburg district, 38 per cent of above-ground monuments, mostly burial mounds, have been completely destroyed, 22 per cent partly destroyed and 40 per cent of the rest damaged as a result of military activity.

This sad balance could apply equally



well to all the other states in this country.

During a discussion in Bonn, Udo Klaus, president of the German Helmat Association and Hugo Berger, chairman of the Land Archaeologists' Association and Director of the Cologne Historical Museums, appealed to the public to do more to protect what remains of our archaeological heritage.

Archaeologists speak in this context of extermination and a "disastrous process" and they are not exaggerating. It is quite clear that there is less and less ground to excavate. In some states, not even 5 per cent of the monuments recorded in 1830 still exist.

Borger warns that Germany could become an archaeological desert if nothing is done to stop this development. He quotes the example of Cologne, where in recent years some remarkable finds have been made, saying that in 15 years there will be nothing left in the city to excavate.

In 20 years, there will be a similar loss for the country as a whole. Archaeologists have called for considerably more financial support and higher staff levels to at least rescue and record as much as possible before all traces are wiped out.

They would also like to see more interest in archaeology generally. Borger says: "Our idea of history is that of a bureaucrat. We think history is only paper."

And: "No one in this country seems surprised or concerned that the evidence of our past is being sold off. In this respect we Germans head the European league tables."

In the "socially progressive" state of Hesse, for example, the annual budget for the care of monuments is a paltry DM80,000 — a drop in the ocean.

Borger is pinning his hopes largely on the German National Foundation which could play an important part in supporting their efforts and preventing the complete destruction of traces of the German past.

What are the causes for this rapid process of destruction? Archaeologists are mainly worried about property consolidation and the deep ploughing of land to maximise profits.

Walter Jansen regards the property consolidation authorities as the number one enemy of archaeologists. In the state mountain areas of the Rhineland, for example, increasing areas of land are falling victim to land consolidation and intensive farming methods.

Cooperation between land consolidation authorities and those wishing to conserve is rare.

It is all sadly reminiscent of the tale of the hare and the hedgehog. "Land surveyors are always there first."

New large-scale methods of mining raw materials brown coal mining, the mining of volcanic minerals in the New-Weid basin, sand and gravel excavation, huge building sites, municipal housing and slum-clearance projects, army training areas and finally the reclamation of marshland pose a constant threat to archaeology.

In Westphalia destructive sand excavation methods are wiping out entire prehistoric settlements.

"All that remains is a huge stretch of cleared land as flat as a board," Bendix Trier of Münster told the discussion group.

In South Baden, gravel excavation destroyed the Roman camp of

Dangsteeten. The planned motorway through the Elbe mountains is likely to destroy innumerable Roman sites.

Conservationists have very little influence on the extent of planning of such projects.

Archaeologists are also worried about the planned Rhine-Main-Danube canal as it is being built it is bound to pass through important sites but there simply is not the money or the staff to conduct proper excavations on such a large scale.

City centre reconstruction — as in the case of Cologne — can also be destructive.

Once excavators and dumpers have moved onto the site, the small number of archaeologists simply cannot cope with all that has to be documented and recorded.

Evidence lost under the rubble

So invaluable evidence disappears under the rubble. In Cologne, for example, between 10,000 and 20,000 metres a year are dug up to depths of 10 metres.

In Lübeck, on the other hand, only 15 per cent of endangered areas can be covered by rescue excavations.

To prevent this national disaster the destruction of what is left of the remnants," archaeologists want not only more money and more people, but an archaeological conservation office set up in every state.

Joachim Reichstein, director of the Schleswig-Holstein Department of Pre and Early History, sums up the seriousness of the problem. "The loss of sources means that important evidence has gone for ever. It is the equivalent of the loss of historical archives."

What we are doing at the moment is the conservation of our past is pitifully inadequate and grotesquely out of proportion to our considerable financial resources.

Werner Strohthoff (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 16 November 1979)

Wolfram Hoeffner in his lecture to Citizens' Houses in Classical Greece revealed that at the time of Pericles the families of free Greek citizens were legally entitled to 300 square metres housing space — a fact which should make our architects and town planners think.

Hoeffner said: "The classical ideal equally meant the highest possible degree of individual freedom and not the row egalitarianism."

The third working group studied settlement in the late classical period. Influence of Roman architecture, this extended as far as Germany, the 'Camp British Isles'. However, changing of the Empire there were anonymous architects who followed traditions of people's architecture. Architecture made use of the 'wholes' origins are still unknown today. Who's origins are still unknown today. Who's origins are still unknown today. Who's origins are still unknown today.

The 'lingua franca' of this conference — despite the wide range of the subject — was German. Only one lecture, by Indu-Bal-Krishnan on the Indus Civilisation, was given in the Latin of the 20th century — English.

At mealtimes a truly Babel-like variety of tongues was heard. Margaret Schwaninger, a German archaeologist, said that

■ THE ARTS

'Apocalypse of corruption' not for the delicate

The Staatliche Kunsthalle in Berlin is now holding an exhibition of the work of contemporary realist Wolfgang Petrick.

Petrick's world is cruelly traumatic. His nightmares are not surrealistic, but meticulously sober, the demonic element of these paintings showing cats' heads on warlike human bodies, birds' eyes in faces convulsed with fear, naked bodies and torsos tied to machines in inescapable, precisely because of the clarity of his style.

The great apocalypse of corruption, mummification and sense of the end of the world has become more and more of a danger of death in the past 15 years.

Though we secretly recognise that this is the truth, we are reluctant to look it in the face. This modern German Goya, who depicts evil the better to fight it, shares the fate of all fanatics who insist on using the vocabulary of terror which is just behind or under the veneer of appearances: we acknowledge them, but we have our reservations. We repress the strong emotional response we ought to feel.

Wolfgang Petrick, though internationally known to a certain extent and backed by Berlin, has not achieved the recognition he deserves.

This exhibition presents an overall retrospective of his work from 1962 to 1979 and it is thus possible to follow the painter's development in clear phases. First come the picture-within-a-picture paintings which were considered typical

of him, then the acrylic paintings of the mid-sixties as a transition towards the severely realistic style of the late sixties.

The fantastic element, the subjects of pollution and the rising of the flood in a world increasingly threatened by war, the slow dehumanisation of tortured bodies and faces petrified with fear, a world of soldiers in gas masks, creatures from Mars, prisoners of the future which has already begun, terror-stricken and tainted with technology — all these aspects are even more diabolical now that Petrick's style is so meticulously precise.

Realism is a confrontation with the unspectacular demon in our needs and consumption habits. All this is more strongly repellent than the spectral grotesque sketches reminiscent of Dubuffet and the overdrawn etchings which could even have been described as "beautiful."

This demonstration is achieved most overtly by Petrick's painting animal heads on to human bodies.

Huge, hating cats with human eyes — or the strangely rigid human portraits with birds' eyes.

Alsatians, always a threat, frogs and worms are outside the realm of the human. The terrified birds in atom and bomb shadows, despairingly being held aloft by people sinking and drowning, themselves become evil.

In the scenic Protective Clothing for Gulliver Project at the end of the exhibition, heads with beaks, birds' masks reminiscent of carnival masks or



'Katzenauge' (Cat's eye), 1978, by Wolfgang Petrick, a mixture of techniques, on canvas.

astronauts' suits have completely replaced human beings.

Petrick worked with a team to produce the seven life-size black Gullivers with red beaks.

A work process is described on a large wall in the form of texts, photos, mask designs, anatomical sections.

Petrick, who has also designed stage sets and costumes, here gives spatial expression to his vision. He produces environment scenes out of cords, fuses, bits of wood, mull and cellophane.

Grossstadt (1977) consists of cupboards, nailed, half-burned coffins on edge — and between these images of corruption the originally intact pictures of people.

In *Die Blinden*, 1979, Petrick depicts ghostly figures in a corner of a room on an upper floor. Caught in a segment of light, they dance their corpses' dance,

knocking and tumbling against one another. Bruegel was his model here but Petrick has gone further, to the extreme of what can be represented.

This exhibition is not for those of delicate sensibilities. Young people walk around resolutely, studying certain pictures closely. Older visitors either make comments as connoisseurs or shrink back.

This is the stocktaking of a very possible end. Those really affected cannot escape from their own associations of ideas. This art demands a last-minute change.

But like all things thought through to the final consequence, Petrick's hell is more than frightening.

It contains, though does not show, its own counter-project.

Hedwig Rohde
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 2 December 1979)

Darmstadt glass artist Kurt Wallstab gave a demonstration of glass-blowing over an open flame to lend a spectacular touch to the opening of an exhibition in Hanover.

The exhibition, at the Kestner Museum, features a concentrated selection of glass vessels and other every-day objects.

Organisers Interserv, of Hamburg, will take the show to various museums throughout Germany before returning to Hamburg, where it will go on permanent exhibition at the Museum of Arts and Crafts.

In Hanover, it provides a fascinating contrast and complement to the Museum's own historical collection of glass.

Wallstab's display caused, naturally, considerable fascination, and it would be a good idea if the Museum took this idea further and invited other artists to demonstrate work techniques. In this exhibition, about 70 glass objects by 15 West German glass artists are on show.

The exhibition is not only an aesthetic experience, it is also highly informative: there is a survey of techniques, methods and glass design.

Several genres are recognisable. We find, for example, glasses cut from blocks of clear glass and formed into light-giving and light-refracting materials blown at the oven

Object 1977 by Karl R. Berg. Ground glass in cone shape. Berg specialises in optical glass objects and clear geometrical shapes.

(Photos: Catalogue)

Glass-blower gets show off to a spectacular start

and coloured and glass painted and burnt with metal oxides and metal salts.

The result is an exciting variety, contrasts between cool, clear form and more animated basic patterns, between mathematical precision and imaginative, vivid richness of form and colour.

Glass artists such as Karl Berg, Franz Xaver Hoeller, Marianne Hof, Andreas Nirschl and Willi Pistor show the many possibilities of simple material.

Glass blower Erwin Eisch has developed fantastic designs: his dark vessels adorned with silver are amorphous, an independent collection, exquisite, slender and elegant, vaguely reminiscent of the Jugendstil (pre-Raphaelites), and give an element of dramatic, luxurious brilliance to the exhibition.

Exquisite and equally reminiscent of the Jugendstil are the iridescent opaque surfaces of Pavel Molnar or Isard Moje's coloured glasses. Klaus Moje uses a much older, pre-Christian technique for his glass mosaic bowls.

Johannes Schuller's glass window design round off the examples of glass handicrafts as practised in south Germany in particular in small and very small workshops.

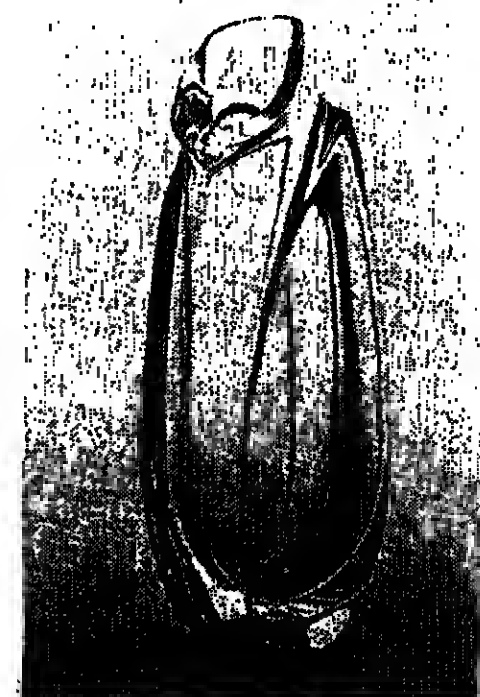
There are very few opportunities of studying or practising this art form at art schools and academies these days.

The Kestner Museum exhibition with

its wonderfully simple everyday objects, free, generous glass objects such as those of Hans Peter Kremers and highly distinctive, richly vivid works is an exemplary collection of individual artists' beyond mass production, beyond historical nostalgia but also beyond the purchasing means of most visitors, who have to put up with mass-produced glass.

This is why it is so important that specimens of this fine work should at least be accessible in museums.

Ursula Bode
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 27 November 1979)



'Vase 1978' by Andreas Nirschl. In clear, ground optical glass, drop-shaped.

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Johannes Schuller

■ MEDICINE

Children with leukaemia 'have better than even chance'

Between 60 and 70 per cent of children with acute lymphatic leukaemia can today be cured.

At a meeting in Hanover, doctors heard how remarkable progress in treating the disease has been made.

Only 15 years ago, leukaemia meant that young people had only weeks or months to live. A cure seemed impossible. There were drugs that could inhibit the spread of the degenerate white blood corpuscles, but death was still the usual result.

But success, the doctors heard, is because of a co-ordinated programme in various clinics which made it possible to use effective pharmaceutical treatment methods combined with radiation treatment of the central nervous system.

The meeting was held to mark the award of the 1979 Johann Georg Zimmermann Prize to Professors Donald Pinkel, from Duarte in California, and Hansjörg Riehm, of Berlin.

The new therapy can only be carried out in a few clinics.

Not only does it require comprehensive experience by the doctor but also regular laboratory tests so he can follow the course of the disease.

Side effects have to be accepted

And complications can only be prevented in a suitably equipped hospital. However side effects have to be accepted because long-term experience shows that this is the only way of treating the disease.

Leukaemia usually leads to secondary tumours in the spleen and the liver. As a rule, the young patients die of infection unless the red blood corpuscles have been totally supplanted, in which case death is caused by anaemia.

Incidentally, medicine only speaks of leukaemia when the increase in the number of white corpuscles is drastic.

The treatment of acute lymphatic leukaemia in children today usually follows the methods of Professors Pinkel and Riehm.

In the first phase the patient receives high doses of a total of eight different drugs within eight weeks.

After four weeks radiation treatment is given to the central nervous system.

The objective of the first step, which can be repeated if necessary, is to retard the development of white corpuscles.

The reason for the great number of different drugs, Professor Riehm told the meeting, has to do with the fact that the body stops to react to the individual types of medication after a relatively short time.

Since the formation of degenerate white corpuscles then sets in again, new drugs must be given.

This first therapeutic phase is followed by long-term treatment with drugs over two to three years. There, too, a constant check must be kept on progress. Only treatment that takes the course of the disease into account can be successful.

Statistics presented by the two award winners show that most patients respond to this aggressive therapy though failures can occur and complications can be fatal.

But of 73 patients that formed part of a therapeutic study between 1970 and 1976, 49 were still alive in June 1979 a success rate of 67 per cent.

Remarkably, none of the children have undergone further treatment for at least 12 months.

Professor Pinkel told the meeting that some 90 per cent of children with acute lymphatic leukaemia in the United States are not treated by these modern methods because the therapy is not only complicated but also very expensive.

In a way, modern leukaemia therapy had widened the gap between the hospital treatment of the rich and that of the poor.

Treatment must become cheaper and more simple, he said.

He suggested that it was one of the important tasks of the next years to shed light on resistance to medication following initial effectiveness. This is probably the cause of occasional relapses once actual therapy has ceased.

What mattered for Professor Riehm was to make use of supra-regional studies involving a larger number of patients to modify the therapy.

An attempt should be made in the next 10 years to draw demarcation lines between patients involving differing degrees of relapse risks in order to bring about a therapy more in keeping with risk factors.

This should make it possible to save 80 per cent of leukaemia sufferers.

Asked whether there were any therapy alternatives to the treatment prescribed by him, Professor Riehm said: "No."

Konrad Müller-Christiansen (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 20 November 1979)

Factory life a bitter pill for doctors

Only one quarter of works doctors' time is spent on physical checkups, according to labour medicine specialist Professor Theodor Hettinger.

But statistics show that the average works doctor devotes three quarters of his time to this job.

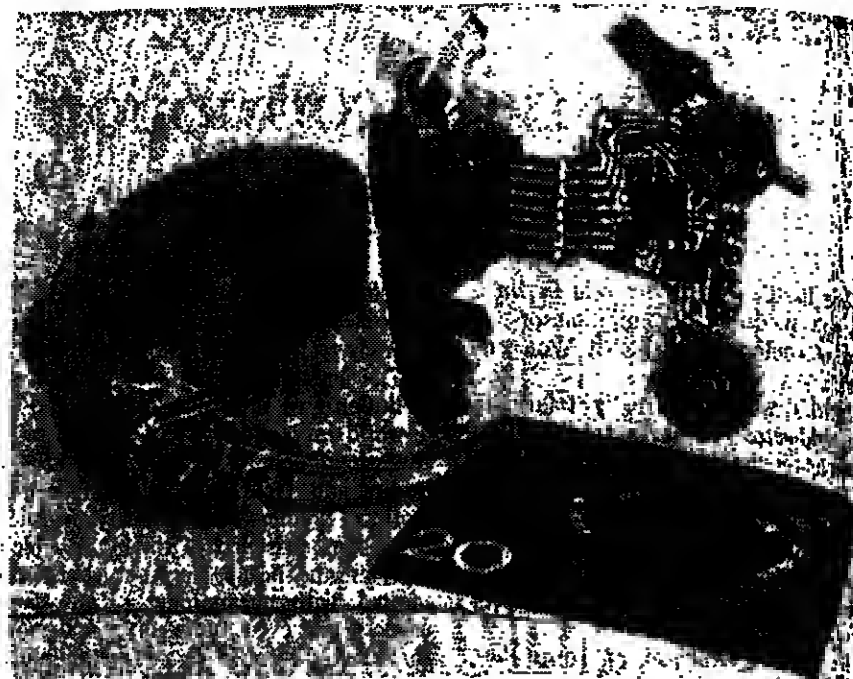
Workers and trade unions show little understanding for the present practice.

Says one union official: "It's worth pondering the fact that most of the checkups concern the suitability for dangerous work."

But, according to a representative study, two thirds of the work force expect their works doctor to do other jobs as well, such as providing first aid, counselling on the choice of a more suitable job following illness or accident and exerting a decisive influence on the arrangement of work places in accordance with health criteria.

The same study shows that doctors have a say in only five per cent of such decisions.

The poor image of works doctors — they are kept away from all decision-making processes by the employers — and the widespread reluctance to consult such a doctor for fear of losing the job are matched by the depressing results of mass checkups: examinations carried out



IN BUTTERFLY FASHION this new hearing aid from Siemens of Munich appears to be a tiny, almost invisible, device. It combines smaller size with greater power and economy. It now runs for 100 to 120 hours before it needs recharging. (Photo: Siemens)

More comfortable life for artificial colon patients

People with artificial colons fitted following surgery for cancer are able to live more normally than ever before. Some can even play sport.

Medical progress has even enabled 20 to 30 per cent to manage without the conspicuous bag. The natural continence function of the muscle has been replaced by a ring or a magnetic closing device, the recent World Congress for Stomatology in Düsseldorf was told.

There was a lively discussion on whether higher quality of life should be obtained by forgoing the necessary radical surgery.

Professor Karl Kremer, one of the hosts, emphatically denied this. He said

in 10 major Hesse companies last year showed that 80 per cent of the 3,450 employees involved needed treatment. One in five had to be sent to a sanatorium and one in 30 wound up in hospital.

Health insurance figures show that the situation has remained unchanged since 1968.

As a government employed labour medicine specialist recently put it: "We need more, qualified people in this sector of medicine."

But the situation is unlikely to change due to the shortage of practical training at universities, notwithstanding the glut of doctors we have at present.

The Swedish labour physician Professor Lennart Levi doubts that the problem of more human working conditions can be solved with our present ideas, saying: "Only a single factor has been changed, and we have never been told at the cost of which other factors this was done. For instance: everybody wants more money but no-one asks about the cost of health."

Four criteria are decisive for a leading German oil corporation — and other companies as well — in filling executive positions: Analytic ability, imagination, pragmatism and superiority in the face of adversity.

But Professor Levi would like to see another criterion added: The future executive should, on a compulsory basis, be familiar with labour psychology and labour medicine.

Peter Jennrich (Die Zeit, 23 November 1979)

■ EDUCATION

'Social danger' warning over numbers of unqualified school leavers

In 1977, more than 20 per cent of Hauptschule (elementary secondary school) school leavers left without any qualification whatsoever.

This statistic was one to emerge during an educationists conference in Osnabrück which examined the reasons for failures in the educational system.

Delegates after visiting schools and psychotherapeutic centres, hearing lectures and taking part in discussions, came up with an answer which many non-educationists could have told them beforehand: It is not the child who is a failure but the school.

Augsburg education professor Ilse Lichtenstein-Rother complained that "every year, 100,000 youngsters are thrown into the job market ill-prepared and socially downgraded."

The educationists believe that the standardised requirements and criteria of schools are to blame. The school does not cope with the democratic requirement to prepare children for an independent, social and above all individual life.

Professor Lichtenstein-Rother criticised the system of repeating classes: "It solves the school's organisational problems but not the specific problems of the child."

Besides, she continued, marks were not a satisfactory instrument of selection: they established achievement levels

within a class but did not provide an objective criterion for comparison between classes.

Professor Kurt Nitsch, president of the German Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, said that schools were not solely to blame for the fact that 23.5 per cent of secondary modern school leavers were unqualified.

He argued that this failure is already programmed in early childhood. He even goes so far as to say it starts with the "inhuman maternity hospitals." Psychological and social disorders led to vegetative neuroses among children which often lasted throughout their lives, Professor Nitsch said: "Our children are not physically ill, but their health is seriously in danger."

"Many fathers and mothers do not know how soullessly they are acting

when they expose their very young children to fear and stress."

This became clear when children failed class tests solely because of fear of failure. This is where the school had an important role to play.

"It must be in a position to resist the exaggerated expectations of parents urging their children to achieve distant goals. The school can provide educational and psychological support without abandoning standards," said Professor Nitsch.

He called for "child-oriented primary schools where teachers had some notion of child psychology."

On the other hand a teacher in one school told the educationists: "I don't see why teaching should become less and less important and we have to become pseudo-psychologists."

Teachers make their point with 9-hour day, work-to-rule 'experiment'

Teachers in a Bremen grammar school are working to rule. They want to show the public that they do work harder than they say is generally believed.

The teachers, in the city's Horn district, are working a nine-hour day.

After school proper is over, they correct homework, prepare lessons and do administrative work.

But when the nine hours is up, they drop everything. Records of work are kept and at the end of an experimental period, these will be assessed.

The exercise began in the middle of last month because "it was felt that the public was badly misinformed about teachers' workload."

Departmental head Hermann Wierich: "This is meant to put an end once and for all to the idea that teachers only work half a day."

Herr Wierich says that he now does not need to "spend half the night cor-

recting when I get home. And at weekends I've got loads of time — no preparation to do, no piles of tests to mark."

When allowing for the teachers' holidays, which are longer than other civil servants, their 45-hour week is equivalent to 40 hours in other branches.

The teachers had to work out priorities because of the limited time, and agreed that preparation and correction of sixth-form work would come first.

Naturally, other teaching must suffer. Although the new system makes life easier in many respects, the 45 teachers involved are solidly against it becoming permanent.

Christine Clausen (Lübecker Nachrichten, 27 November 1979)

Martha Kemm (Die Welt, 28 November 1979)

Talks begin again on getting those textbooks accurate

A conference of historians is attempting to decide how school textbooks in West Germany and America can best portray the other country.

The conference was held regularly from 1952 to 1967. It has now been resumed in Braunschweig at the instigation of education departments in both countries, because of indications that information for schools is becoming distorted.

In an American textbook, for example, historians found a detailed account of the Third Reich and the persecution of the Jews.

The history of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the other hand, was only dealt with sketchily, the main headings being "Berlin air lift" and "Berlin Wall."

Professor Karl-Ernst Jelsmann, director of the Georg Eckert Institute, venue of the talks, pointed out that many German pupils tend to see U.S.A. almost exclusively in terms of Vietnam, Watergate and "race problems."

Both sides have now officially expressed their wish for an improvement.

The Bonn Ministry of Foreign Affairs is providing financial support and the

American State Department commissioned Professor Donald S. Detwiler of Southern Illinois University to set up the commission of experts.

German historians want American pupils and students to learn more about democratic, social and liberal movements in Germany and about the history of the Federal Republic in general.

They want to ensure that the "film 'Holocaust'" and national socialism are not seen in isolation but in the context of German history.

American experts would like to see a more dynamic image of the U.S.A. than that presented in Kojak. They want Americans to be shown as a nation seeking its identity and consensus.

Up to now the textbooks the experts have studied have been chosen at random. By the middle of next year, they hope to have sifted systematically through the main textbooks and produced a final analysis.

The questions of method and areas to be covered will then be dealt with at a working session in July 1980.

Friedhelm Henkel (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 29 November 1979)

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This personnel requirement is relatively small considering the estimated 200,000 Germans who have had to undergo such surgery.

The problem is particularly urgent because the number of malignant cancer cases in this country is rising for totally unknown reasons — it has doubled in the past 10 years.

American Norma Gill attended the congress as living proof of the need for fullness of comprehensive stomatology care. She herself has worn such a device since 1959.

It was she who developed the special care for these patients, the help of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, a co-organiser of this year's congress.

Next year, the experts will meet in Cleveland, Ohio.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 November 1979)

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MODERN LIVING

To marry or not - an old question with a few new answers

The bad thing about marriage is that it exists. The state can protect marriage effectively only by abolishing it as a legal institution.

This is the sort of platitude produced by the discussion on alternatives to marriage. While the one camp pillories forms of living together that have not been sanctioned by the Registrar, the other calls proper marriage immoral.

But to go along with Liesel Evers and Diether Huhn who (in their paperback *Ehe - Isolation zu zweit*, or "Marriage - Isolation for Two", edited by Helmut Ostermeyer and published by Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag, serial No. 3403) demand the abolition of legalised marriage would be tantamount to putting the cart before the horse.

Though it might seem problematic that the law should force two people to be attached to each other for life, legalised marriage provides the weaker partner (traditionally the woman) with effective protection.

The fact that even very private relationships depend on legal provisions is evidenced by the growing number of court cases dealing with couples out of wedlock.

The problems begin with the common home. Though the landlord can be charged with procuring anymore, it remains questionable whether he must tolerate unmarried tenants living together. The answer to the question is yes in Berlin and no in Hesse (North Rhine-Westphalia).

Last April, a Berlin court ruled in favour of an unwed couple, saying that, especially in a metropolitan area like Berlin, unmarried couples must be able to take it for granted that they may live together. As a result, the landlord has no right to force his own moral views on his tenants.

In Hamm, on the other hand, morals still seem to prevail. The court there ruled that taking a live-in partner into an apartment is contrary to the terms of a lease.

The court's said: "Those who consider the living together of an unmarried couple immoral must be free to rid themselves of a tenant who disregards such honourable basic views."

"It is part of the landlord's personal freedom to be free to implement his moral views on what may or may not take place in his house."

This ruling is based on a concept that reduces living together out of wedlock to pure sex.

But respect for and faith in each other have nothing to do with the Registrar and are not a prerogative of married life.

The Bochum clergyman Alfred Ziegner thus warns of a moral devastation of unwed couples, saying: "Must we not earnestly ask ourselves whether such non-institutionalised living together is not more honest than a marriage that serves as a facade hiding a battle field?"

"Can such a temporary arrangement not be a relatively good one during a time when, for one reason or another, the couple is not yet in a position to enter marriage?"

And is it not more humane and hence morally more sound to follow the suggestion of the North-Elbe church which proposes that the living together

of unwed couples be ritualised instead of condemning it with stentorian censure? The reasons for not marrying are much more complex than assumed by the Hamm court.

In earlier years, this was usually done for economic reasons that prevented a couple from seeking legalisation. This brings to mind the many liaisons of convenience in the immediate post-war years when widows could not afford to lose their pension rights. This problem hardly exists anymore since legal provisions have been greatly improved.

Economic reasons thus play a minor role except where taxes are concerned.

According to article 6 of the Constitution, marriage and family enjoy the special protection of the state. But this can be applied to tax laws only with reservations.

While families with only one breadwinner are at an advantage over single people, these where both parties can be living are worse off. But this alone makes few people turn down legalised marriage.

Personal reasons predominate nowadays. Especially younger couples do not like to get tied down too early, preferring to have a trial before getting married.

Apart from these trial marriages, more and more people deliberately opt not to get married.

Especially women fear for their independence and view marriage as an attempt by the state to commit them to the traditional role of housewife and mother.

Many couples thus opt to forfeit the protection provided by marriage. Our law still seems to disapprove of such living together or to put it more exactly, it largely ignores it.

The Constitution has no alternative provisions to marriage though it does not view other forms of cohabitation as illegal.

At a discussion on the relevant Article 6 of the Constitution in the Parliamentary Council, the CDU put forward a formulation placing marriage as the legal form of permanent cohabitation of man and woman under the protection of the Constitution and discarding any other form as illegal.

The rejection of the CDU formulation makes it clear that the fathers of the Constitution did not intend to restrict this protection exclusively to institutionalised marriage.

Do you have Elvis Presley? three young girls recently asked at the ticket office of the wax figure museum in Hamburg.

Its owner and manager, Heinz Herrmann Färber, regretfully had to admit that he did not and that he considered this a serious shortcoming. The three girls lost all interest and moved on.

This is a pity, because a visit to Germany's only such museum would have been worthwhile even without Elvis.

The museum, which this year celebrated its 100th anniversary, is the oldest family enterprise on Hamburg's Reeperbahn (billed by some as "the world's most sinful mile").

Herr Färber, who took over the management after retirement, sees the



The creator of many wax figures in Hamburg's wax museum, Marianne Wöbcke-Nagel, with two of her better-known creations. Left is the Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, being kept company by former Chancellor Ludwig Erhard. (Photo: dpa)

A waxworks without, of all people, Elvis Presley

importance of his museum in the fact that it "tangibly captures present and past life, presenting its figures in the clothes of the era and in lifelike settings."

Some of the more than 100 figures are better than others, Herr Färber admits. Chancellor Schmidt is one of the best.

Adhering to his express wish, the museum presents him with a beaming smile, dressed in a white turtle-neck pullover and a blue blazer. He is complete

A small number of laws refer directly to cohabitation resembling marriage. Judge Fritz Kunigk (in his comprehensive book *Die Lebensgemeinschaft - Rechtliche Gestaltung von ehelich und ehelichem Zusammenleben*, "Cohabitation - Legal Provisions of Marital and Quasi-Marital Cohabitation" published by Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart) points to a remarkable discrepancy. Where financial matters are concerned the state recognises unmarried couples.

This includes the aspects of welfare and unemployment insurance where couples living together are treated as if they were married.

While the law here presupposes the partners care for each other, in other respects this is ignored.

If a woman living with a man gives up her job to devote herself to children she has no right to receive money should she separate.

It is also frequently considered immoral that the child of an unwed woman should inherit if there are children of a previous, legal, marriage.

For those who want to live together without being married and still want to secure each other's rights in the common home there is but one way: go into an early one-goal lead in Dortmund, only to be outclassed, beaten 4-1. Kunigk's book provides a number of examples.

The whole thing seems curious: to escape the standard contract of a marriage, as prescribed by the state, the couple must enter into another contract, social regulations.

The West Berlin club's playing staff have since been mainly second-rate, although they still draw first-rate salaries.

The combination of high wage bills and poor gate money is proving catastrophic. The fans are staying away in droves. Not many are prepared to watch a second-rate team lose time and again.

Financial problems mount up while team performance plummets. In mid-1979 liabilities totalled DM2.25m. They have since shown a steady increase. Hertha ended last season DM3.1m in the red.

This disastrous showing may well be repeated if figures revealed to the 29 November annual general meeting by Hon. Treasurer Olympio Bernabai are any guide.

A financial plan drawn up in May is no longer relevant, since nearly all players' contracts have been renegotiated. Players' wage bills, originally estimated at DM1.91m, are now expected to total DM2.96m.

Hans-Joachim Kleemann, chairman of the committee that rewrote the accounts, was most annoyed. He began by claiming the way the club had been run was absurd:

"No business enterprise of this size could possibly afford to allow its affairs to be run by a part-time, unpaid board of honorary committeemen."

"Yet although this is fully acknowledged to be an impossibility, Hertha carries on regardless. It will net do in the long run."

He accused the club's management of failure to realise the need to make use of the services of professionals.

Herr Kleemann outlined in detail his committee's objections to the revised financial plan, especially with regard to FA regulations.

The new plan was based on the assumption that home crowds would average 19,500 (as against 16,000). He felt this was unrealistic.

"On this account alone we are worried the club might run up a further DM800,000 in debts between now and the end of the season."

Does Hertha still deserve Bundesliga status? Financially the answer is a clear no. And the end of the league table is a position that speaks for itself in terms of sporting performance.

The Kleemann Committee agrees: "In the remainder of the current season players who are worth anything much by way of a transfer fee must be sold to pay the club's debts."

But newly-elected board chairman



Wolfgang Holst (Photo: Horst Müller)

Wolfgang Holst was elected board chairman of relegation-threatened Bundesliga First Division soccer club Hertha Berlin on 30 November.

Net two days later he saw the team go into an early one-goal lead in Dortmund, only to be outclassed, beaten 4-1 and sent spinning to the bottom of the table.

At the end of last season Hertha had to sell first-rate players such as Nigbur, as prescribed by the state, the couple must enter into another contract, social regulations.

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Shooting and tennis get more popular

On 15 October 16.5m West Germans were members of 50,739 sports clubs affiliated to the German Sports League (DSB). In other words, more than one German in four is a member.

This year two records were broken: more than 16m members and more than 50,000 clubs. Twenty years ago the DSB's 5.1m members belonged to 29,025 clubs.

So membership has roughly trebled and the number of affiliated clubs doubled since 1959, when only one West German in nine belonged to a sports club.

Twenty-five years ago, in 1954, the figures were 3.7m members, 23,073 clubs and one in fifteen.

Shooting and tennis are the sports that have gained most spectacularly in popularity lately. Between 1959 and 1979 membership of clubs affiliated to the Marksmen's Association increased from 108,400 to 1,029,100.

Over this period Tennis Association membership increased from 173,900 to 441,000, and, while, marksmanship's popularity seems to have peaked, tennis is still booming. In 1979 membership increased by 137,700.

Experts are agreed that 1976 estimates of the number of unpaid club officials in one capacity or another are no longer accurate. The true number must be well over 1.1m.

Karl-Adolf Scherer (Lübecker Nachrichten, 1 December 1979)

SPORT

Soccer team fights to stay in top division as...

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Bayern Munich, a brilliant soccer aide of the late 60s and early 70s, are back in the limelight with five wins in a row, full houses and money coming in hand over fist.

"In one week we grossed about DM1.3m in two games," says team manager Uli Hoenes. "We have never had gates or receipts to equal it."

The DM1.3m came from home games against Borussia Dortmund and Red Star Belgrade. After a clear 3-0 away win in Düsseldorf the next home game against Stuttgart was sure to be a sell-out.

Munich's Olympic Stadium has not

seems to have boosted membership of the Gymnastics Association, but karate has nosedived. In 1979 one karate club member in four either retired or went in for some other sport.

Association football is the most popular sport, as ever, with an aggregate membership of 4,236,100. Then come the gymnasts, with 2,999,600.

Tennis and marksmanship come third and fourth, followed by athletics (722,500), handball (639,400), swimming (598,200), table tennis (587,100), equestrianism (437,000) and skiing (432,100).

Twenty years ago these 10 were already the Top Ten, but the order was different: 1. football (1,702,400), 2. gymnastics (1,383,500), 3. athletics (450,900), 4. handball (289,200), 5. swimming (256,500), 6. tennis (173,900), 7. table tennis (168,300), 8. skiing (126,900), 9. marksmanship (108,400), 10. equestrianism (74,100).

The latest figures have come as a surprise even to Sports League officials in Frankfurt, where the number of clubs is rated particularly sensational.

Eduard Friedrich of the Federal Competitive Sports Committee reckons each club averages about a dozen unpaid committeemen, or a total 600,000, not to mention the many other helping hands that keep clubs going.

Experts are agreed that 1976 estimates of the number of unpaid club officials in one capacity or another are no longer accurate. The true number must be well over 1.1m.

Karl-Adolf Scherer (Lübecker Nachrichten, 1 December 1979)

failure to realise the need to make use of the services of professionals.

Herr Kleemann outlined in detail his committee's objections to the revised financial plan, especially with regard to FA regulations.

The new plan was based on the assumption that home crowds would average 19,500 (as against 16,000). He felt this was unrealistic.

"On this account alone we are worried the club might run up a further DM800,000 in debts between now and the end of the season."

Does Hertha still deserve Bundesliga status? Financially the answer is a clear no. And the end of the league table is a position that speaks for itself in terms of sporting performance.

The Kleemann Committee agrees: "In the remainder of the current season players who are worth anything much by way of a transfer fee must be sold to pay the club's debts."

But newly-elected board chairman

...an old star comes back with vengeance

been as full to overflowing since the halcyon days of "Kaiser Franz" Beckenbauer.

But appearances are deceptive, as the away fixture against Düsseldorf demonstrated. The Bayern stars took to the field in *lederhosen* as a sure-fire publicity gag but played with ice-cold determination to win.

After the match their new trainer Csernai was featured in a carefully orchestrated press conference. These were not mere coincidences; they are symptomatic of a change.

Almost a year beforehand Bayern lost 7-1 in Düsseldorf. It was an ignominious defeat and a dubious one that marked the parting of the ways with trainer Gyula Lorant.

It was also the beginning of the end for longstanding Bayern President Wilhelm Neudecker, who was ousted from the board in a palace revolution.

Eleven months later Bayern demonstrated, again in Düsseldorf, that the revolution had been a success.

They are not just winning but doing so happily. Franz Beckenbauer and Gerd Müller are past history. The present team have developed a style of their own.

The 3-0 win in Düsseldorf was a demonstration of breathtaking objectivity. Bayern always used to play coolly. This time their play sent a chill down your back.

They paralyze their opponents, then atonewall in front of their own goal, only to launch devastating attacks aimed straight at the opposing goal, heedless of the opposition.

It is a style unequaled in Bundesliga soccer at present. Only Hamburg bears comparison with the Bavarian side. The return match between the two will be the needle match of the season.

One reason for Bayern's current showing is self-evident: Karl-Heinz Rumme-

nigge, who has finally found goal-scoring form. In 15 league fixtures he has scored 10 times.

Rummenigge has systematically practised goal shots at top speed, improving his scoring rate to between 60 and 70 per cent. In Düsseldorf he accounted for two of the three goals.

On three other occasions Rummenigge goals were disallowed for off-side, but at least two of these decisions were doubtful, to say the least.

So Bayern at last have a goal-scoring ace to take over the role played for so many years by Gerd Müller, and this is what makes them such dangerous rivals for reigning Bundesliga champions Hamburg.

In capitalising on scoring opportunities the Munich side are head and shoulders above Hamburg.

Bayern have got their game together on the pitch, and their social life is running smoothly too. There are no more scandals, there is no more squabbling in the team.

"But we had to part company with Kapellmann," says Hoenes. In the circumstances this is a most revealing comment.

Asked who held the reins of power, he or trainer Csernai, Paul Breitner merely smiled. But the way which he announced on TV that his ex-team mate Sopp Maler's playing days were over left little doubt.

Breitner is Bayern's current strongman. Bayern President Hoffmann is happy. So is Hoenes. Only trainer Csernai seems keen to kick at the traces.

After the Düsseldorf win he went to great lengths to explain how important a part he, Paul Csernai, had played.

Bayern had exceeded all expectations, were the day's best away team, were averaging 45,000 spectators, were among the league leaders and so on.

He personally had responded with lightning speed to the non-appearance of Klaus Allofs, taking Kraus out of the team 30 minutes before kick-off and replacing him with Jansen, a more attacking player.

Paul Csernai seems already to feel he is well on the way to welding a championship-winning team. Ulfert Schröder (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 3 December 1979)

Holst will hear nothing of the idea. He is an old hand who was associated with the club at the time of the match-fixing scandal a few seasons ago.

The West German FA even banned him from holding office for a while, but the ban was waived and back he is.

Only the day before he had arranged for someone to underwrite DM100,000 so the club could pay November salaries. Now he was talking of raising a further DM900,000 to persuade creditors not to foreclose.

What was more, he was going to sign on new players to get goals on the score-board and fans back on the terraces - *tsna* whose gate money would consolidate club finances.

Restaurateur Holst hopes to pull off a last-minute rescue bid, but his first move did not please the fans at all. Jürgen Milewski, 22, was to be sold to SV Hamburg for DM700,000.

"But in his place Hertha will be fielding two new forwards next week," he promised.

Yet will DM700,000 be enough to buy two new first-rate forwards? Hertha fans are understandably unconvinced. They are worried their new chairman will just run up even more debts.

This would certainly be true to form where Hertha Berlin are concerned.

Lutz E. Dreesbach (Handelsblättel, 3 December 1979)